

58967 and 58968. RUBUS spp. Rosa-ceæ.

From Chester, England. Plants purchased from Dicksons' Nurseries. Received April 2, 1924.

Introduced for horticulturists experimenting with small fruits.

58967. RUBUS BIFLORUS Buch.-Ham.

A rambling shrub, with large leaves, woolly beneath and subacid yellow berries about the size of a thimble.

58968. RUBUS FRUTICOSUS L. Blackberry.

Var. *rubra plena*. A blackberry with double red flowers.

58969 and 58970.

From Cairo, Egypt. Seeds purchased from the director, Egyptian Seed Co. Received April 3, 1924.

Introduced for forage-crop specialists.

58969. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceæ.

Hegazi. A local strain grown in Egypt.

58970. TRIFOLIUM ALEXANDRINUM L. Fabaceæ.

Miskawi. One of the principal types of berseem grown in Egypt.

58971 and 58972. DIOSPYROS KAKI L. f. Diospyraceæ. Kaki.

From Weihsien, Shantung, China. Scions presented by Ralph C. Wells, Point Breeze Academy. Received April 4, 1924. Notes by Mr. Wells.

These two varieties are from Tsingchowfu and were sent in by A. L. Carson, of Weihsien, Shantung.

58971. Tishihitsu (iron persimmon). A relatively nonstringent variety.

58972. Tonshihitsu (palm-of-the-hand persimmon).

58973. DIOSCOREA sp. Dioscoraceæ. Yam.

From Barbados, British West Indies. Tubers presented by John R. Bovell, Director of Agriculture. Received April 23, 1924.

Antigua white. This variety, which I believe is a sport, I consider one of the best of the white yams. Its history is as follows: A planter in the island of Antigua bought a yam for cooking purposes and, as it was rather large, only a portion of it was used for cooking. It proved to be of such good flavor that the remainder was planted and subsequently propagated for distribution. These tubers which I am sending are of this variety. (*Borell*.)

58974. LUCUMA MULTIFLORA DC. Sapotaceæ.

From San Jose, Costa Rica. Seeds presented by Carlos Werckle. Received April 3, 1924.

This West Indian tree is a close relative of the lucuma (*Lucuma obovata*) whose bright-yellow, mealy-fleshed fruits are popular in the Andean regions of South America. The leaves of the West Indian species are leathery and oblong and the edible fruit is nearly an inch in diameter. It may prove to be adapted to the southern part of Florida.

58975 and 58976.

From Tripoli, Libia, North Africa. Bud wood presented by Dr. E. O. Fenzi. Received April 1, 1924. Notes by Doctor Fenzi.

58975. MALUS sp. Malaceæ. Apple.

Garras, an extra early native variety. This is of good size and very juicy, and it ripens at the same time as the earliest apricots.

58975 and 58976—Continued.**58976. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceæ. Apricot.**

Ain thor (bull's eye); also *bergsam*. A very large tree, taller and more vigorous than any other kind; leaves thin, irregularly toothed; fruit globular, with hardly any groove, weight about 40 grams, diameter 40 mm.; skin scarcely tomentose, reddish yellow, adhering closely to the flesh; flesh more juicy than that of any other kind, with flavor more like that of a plum than an apricot, adhering closely to the smooth stone. Not common.

58977. DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA Bail. Cornaceæ.

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received April 29, 1924.

Nos. 11234 (fruit), 9067 (flowers). October, 1923. A handsome tree 30 to 40 feet high which grows on the slopes of Mount Kenichunpu, Salwin-Irawaddy Divide, at an altitude of 10,000 feet. The flowers are between two very large, cream-colored bracts the size of one's hand. The fruits are deep-blue drupes. (*Rock*.)

58978 and 58979. SESBAN spp. Fabaceæ.

From Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by I. B. Pole Evans, chief, Division of Botany. Received April 5, 1924.

58978. SESBAN ACULEATUM (Schreb.) Poir.

A tall-growing, annual, leguminous plant from tropical and subtropical Asia, which is used there as green manure and also for fodder. It is a vigorous grower and is said to thrive in semiarid regions. Introduced for forage-crop specialists.

58979. SESBAN AEGYPTIACUM Poir.

In Porto Rico and also in western Java the leaves and young branches of this yellow-flowered shrub are used for fodder, and it is now introduced for the use of forage-crop specialists.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54894.

58980 to 58985. RUBUS spp. Rosa-ceæ. Raspberry.

From Orleans, France. Plants purchased from E. Turbat & Co. Received April 2, 1924. Quotations from catalogue of Millet & Fils.

Introduced for testing by horticulturists engaged in raspberry breeding.

58980. RUBUS sp.

"*All Summer*. An everbearing variety with large red fruits of good quality."

58981. RUBUS sp.

"*Améliorée de Congy*. A vigorous variety with red fruits of excellent quality."

58982. RUBUS sp.

"*Belle de Fontenay*. An everbearing variety, with sweet, red, round fruits of very good quality."

58983. RUBUS sp.

"*Perpétuelle de Ballard*. An everbearing variety which bears a large crop of very fine red fruits."

58984. RUBUS sp.

"*Superlative Perpétuelle*. Fruits, red, very large, with an aromatic sweet flavor."

58985. RUBUS sp.

"*Surpasse merveille*. An everbearing variety with medium-sized white fruits."